



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

work "an academic apology for trade unionism" is either an archaism or a gibe, worthy of no more serious consideration in the one case than in the other. Bearing in mind the pronounced views of at least one of the writers upon the trend of social development, the scientific spirit and mental detachment displayed in the work are remarkable. In a last chapter on "Trade Unionism and Democracy," the rôle of the social prophet is essayed; but this is only after deliberate notification, and the work as a whole is rigidly judicial and devoid of partisan bias. Leaving aside the somewhat extravagant measure in which the structural evolution of trade unionism is exploited for lessons in political development, perhaps the single qualification to be added to the last statement is based on the selection of a partisan creed as the title of a scientific study. The text, not the title, should reveal that trade unionism teaches "the imperative lesson that political democracy will inevitably result in industrial democracy"; but happily this is neither the burden nor the motive of the treatise.

The style of the book is clear and fluent, and suggests that the easiest reading probably involves the most careful writing. Here and there occur a florid passage, a ponderous footnote, a reiterated fact; but in the main the text is worthy of the content. A remarkable feature of the work is the originality and felicity of its terminology. The precision of such terms as Collective Bargaining, Vested Interests, Legal Enactment leave the theoretical economist tingling with envy and more than atone for a too lavish use of capital letters. The mechanical construction of the book is excellent, but hardly explains the extravagant price at which it is put upon the American market. The index and supplementary bibliography offer no ground for unfavorable criticism. But the student reader to whom these volumes offer an inviting vista of pleasure and stimulus can well be spared petty details of this kind; for, after all, the final verdict upon Mr. and Mrs. Webb's treatise must be one of high praise. As a chapter in economic history, as a study in economic analysis and as a contribution to economic theory, their work richly merits the recognition of economic scholars and investigators the world over.

J. H. HOLLANDER.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Erratum: In the June issue of the *QUARTERLY*, p. 351, Dr. Gennaro Mondaini's book, *La Questione dei Negri*, was erroneously attributed to Prof. Enrico Morselli, who is the author of the introduction only.